The People's Korea

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President Kim Receives Chinese Artistes

President Kim Il Sung chats with leading members of the Beijing-Shanghai Children's Art Troupe. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung on June 23 received the leading members of the Beijing-Shanghai Children's Art Troupe.

Present there were head of the troupe Keyoumu Baudong, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, leading members and school children who played the principal role.

Also present there were Kim Yong Nam, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister, Li Yong Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, and Zong Kewen, Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea.

President Kim appraised the good performance of the children of the troupe and had a conversation with them in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

That day the President appreciated the performance of the art troupe.

The art troupe consisting of young school children selected from different schools in Beijing and Shanghai put on stage the dances "Warm Love" and "Beautiful Little Peacock", the instrumental solo "A Cluster of Flower" and other songs and dances, instrumental music, military arts and acrobatic numbers.

The Chinese children excellently sang in Korean the Korean songs "We Sing with the Accordion Imbued with Love" and "We Are Flowers and Butterflies" and successfully played the theme song of the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" in a string instrumental concert.

At the end of the performance children in Korean and Chinese national costumes decorated the stage with the dance "Friendship Dance of Chinese and Korean Children" to the tune of a friendship song showing that the traditional friendship and unity between the two countries is brought into bloom down through generations.

Papers in Pyongyang Urge Removal of U.S. Troops

On June 25, the day of struggle against the U.S. imperialists, Rodong Sinmun, Minju Choson and all other papers in Pyongyang on June 28 came out with editorials demanding that the U.S. discontinue its aggressive moves against the Korean people and withdraw from south Korea, taking along nuclear and all other military equipment.

In an editorial titled "U.S. Forces Must Withdraw from South Korea for Peace in Korea and Her Peaceful Reunification", Rodong Sinmun says: Thirty-five years ago today the Americans unleashed a war against the north by instigating Syngman Rhee and left no stone unturned in their attempt to attain their aggressive purpose at a stroke in this war. But they could not bring the Korean people to their knees.

The editorial further says:

The historic victory won by our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a great victory of the Juche-based military idea and outstanding commanding art of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung and a powerful demonstration of the invincible might of our people, rallied as one around him.

By winning the historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War our people defended the independence of the country and sovereignty of the nation, safeguarded peace in Asia and other parts of the world, started U.S.-imperialism on the downhill and ushered in a new era of an upsurge in the world-wide national liberation struggle and anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Pointing out that the U.S. continues to pursue the occupation policy in south Korea and the war policy against the Korean people, violating the Armistice Agreement and the U.N. resolution on the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea, the editorial says:

Blaring that nuclear weapons would be used, if a war broke out in Korea, the Americans have introduced a large quantity of nuclear and neutron weapons into south Korea and are planning to deploy there even medium-range nuclear missiles and cruise missiles.

They are hastening in the last stage the fabrication of a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea which they have long since stepped up to inveigle the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" into the execution of their plan of aggression on Korea and Asia.

The war policy of the U.S. is promoted with the south Koreans as the guide.

We will never tolerate the aggressive manoeuvres of the Americans who trample underfoot the sovereignty of the Korean people, obstruct the country's reunification and attempt to provoke a new war of aggression while illegally occupying south Korea and pursuing a policy of aggression and war.

If the United States does not want to lose face any longer, it should withdraw from south Korea of its own accord before it is driven out of it by the south Korean people.

If the United States wants the preservation of peace in Korea, it should not aggravate the tension by meddling in the internal affairs of Korea but respond to the proposal for tripartite talks.

S. Korean Police Arrest 65 In Campus Raids

South Korean police launched predawn raids on seven university campuses in Seoul and two in the provinces on June 29, rounding up 65 students in a bid to forestall possible anti-"government" activity.

The June 29 raids were the first since the "government" ordered police forces to be withdrawn from the nation's university campuses 18 months ago, pledging that "the police would not move into campuses without specific requests from university authorities."

The students were arrested when riot police and plainclothes police stormed the campuses while they were asleep.

The raided schools included Seoul National University, Koryo University and Sung Kyun Kwan University.

Kim Yong Sam Criticizes Economic Policies

Mr. Kim Yong Sam, a prominent opposition leader, says, "The most difficult thing we are facing now is our economic problems and our foreign debts."

"When government officials talk about liberalization of the market, that means we have to go into debt to get more currency to purchase foreign goods. We have to pay back our debt first. We need to stand on our own legs," he said.

His remarks were contained in a New York Times article concerning south Korean economic policies which are criticized as a drag on economic growth. The article was reprinted by International Herald Tribue dated June 18. The article says in part:

SEOUL, South Korea — The South Korean government is coming under fire for policies that some say have led to a marked slowdown in economic growth.

Government economists insist that the slowdown is not structural, and although they have lowered their estimates for growth for the rest of the year, they see the situation as temporary. Yet they are facing mounting pressure to reduce Korea's $43-billion foreign debt.

One popular target is the government's pledge to open Korea's market to foreign goods — a promise that many foreign companies characterize as not yet fulfilled.

The government's critics are an unusual and mutually suspicious group: students who believe their country is too dependent on foreign credit; businessmen who want their industries protected and economic growth hastened, and opposition leaders who have found in Korea's foreign debt a potent political weapon.

"The most difficult thing we are facing now is our economic problems and our foreign debt," said Kim Yong Sam, a prominent opposition leader. "When government officials talk about liberalization of the market, that means we have to go into debt to get more currency to purchase foreign goods. We have to pay back our debt first. We need to stand on our own legs."

Although the government declared that it would lower its current account deficit to $700 million from more than $1 billion this year, its deficit in this year's first quarter alone exceeded $728 million.

Government economists, many of whom are U.S.-trained and remain passionate defenders of free-market theory, insist that the government will not change course.

First-quarter economic results, however, have put the government on the defensive.

In addition to the first-quarter drop in GNP, the broadest measure of a nation's goods and services, the Bank of Korea said that commodity exports declined 1.3 percent. Last year during the same time period, they soared 23 percent.

Hardest hit were the agricultural and fishery sectors, but mining and manufacturing traditionally Korea's engines of growth, also slowed.

SR-71 Intrudes into DPRK Airspace

The United States infiltrated the high-speed high-altitude reconnaissance plane SR-71 into the territorial air east of Kosong and let it fly up to the sky above the coastal waters off Sonbong county, North Hamgyong Province, from 13 hours 7 minutes to 13 minutes on June 28, reported the KCNA on June 28.

"Such espionage acts number 11 in June alone," added the KCNA.

EDITORIAL

June 25-July 27 Month Of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle

A "month of anti-U.S. joint struggle" June 25-July 27 is being marked in high spirits as north-south dialogue, humanitarian and economic exchanges and political contacts have been resumed to alleviate national suffering and mutual distrust thanks to the sincere efforts of Pyongyang.

The development on the Korean Peninsula needs a careful watch. The Korean scene is marked by two contradicting moves: One is the efforts to start war and the other a tireless endeavour for peace. Nuclear-armed U.S. troops stationed in the southern part of Korea are engaged in never-stopping war-provocative acts increasing the likelihood of another armed conflict.

On the contrary, patient efforts by the northerners have resulted in resumption of north-south dialogue with reopening of north-south economic talks and Red Cross negotiations and beginning of more political inter-parliamentary talks.

The move for peace in Korea will get further momentum thanks to the 33-day world-wide joint drive for anti-U.S. action.

Reunification of Korea artificially splitted for 4 decades is sure to contribute to the safeguard of peace in Asia and the rest of the world. The biggest barrier to the negotiated solution of the Korean question is the U.S. military presence in south Korea.

The U.S. should heed the world's peace-loving peoples' unanimous call: "The U.S., get out of south Korea" and "Don't intervene in the Korean problem and leave it to Koreans themselves", if it sincerely wishes for the peaceful solution of the question and has any intention to help reunify Korea. Now, the American troops in south Korea are duty-bound to behave as demanded in a resolution adopted at the 30th United Nations General Assembly which stated that the "UN forces command" in south Korea be dismantled and all foreign troops under the UN emblem be evacuated.

Nevertheless, the U.S., defying the U.N. resolution, keeps its soldiers and nuclear weapons in south Korea and even spurs modernization of their equipment.

Furthermore, the U.S. has knocked together Japan and south Korea militarily, politically and economically to form a triangular military alliance which is already in the final stage of completion. In a move to give finishing touches to the alliance, a joint operational exercise is scheduled by the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force and the U.S. Air Force in south Korea, and south Korea navy ships will visit a Japanese port in "exchange of visits" by trainning ships. A joint military rehearsal called "Team Spirit" of the U.S. and south Korea, conducted annually for the past 10 years, have expanded in scale year after year, and plain-clothes officers of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces participated in the 1983 exercises as "observers". These are very dangerous phenomena.

The Peninsula's reunification should be in a peaceful way through negotiations, not to be achieved by means of an armed invasion. For this reason, the DPRK has put forth a proposal for three-way talks between the north, the U.S. and the south. An offer was also made to hold north-south inter-parliamentary talks even before the opening of the tripartite talks. All these moves are designed to bring about the Korean issue's peaceful solution and preserve peace in Korea, Washington and Seoul should accept these peace-oriented proposals.

The DPRK government and its people won't give up struggling for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea and for the reunification of the country on the basis of the three principles for the reunification with active support extended by the world's peace-loving people.

Koreans Here Demand Prompt U.S. Withdrawal From S. Korea

A central meeting of Korean residents in Japan criticizing the new war provocation moves of the U.S. and the south Korean junta was held in Tokyo on June 25, the Day of Struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Speaking at the meeting So Man Sul, Vice Chairman and General Secretary of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), said:

The U.S. imperialists, who ignited the aggressive war in Korea 35 years ago, are still occupying south Korea and running wild in the new war provocation manoeuvres against the northern half of Korea, far from drawing a lesson from their disgraceful defeat and withdrawing.

He denounced the crimes of the U.S. imperialists in working recklessly to complete the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and force a nuclear holocaust upon the Korean people and strongly demanded that they promptly withdraw from south Korea, taking along all their death tools including nuclear weapons.

He urged Japan to stop hostile policy toward the DPRK in collusion with the United States and south Korea.

Making speeches at the meeting, Kima Akira, socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan, and Wakabayashi Hiroshi, General Secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and others warned that if a nuclear war broke out in Korea, it would be expanded to a global scale. They called upon the Japanese people to intensify the anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle, check and frustrate the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and withdraw the U.S. aggression forces from south Korea.

Then speeches were made by the representatives of the Korean traders, industrialists, youth and women in Japan.

Over 100,000 Pyongyangites Meet on Day of Struggle against U.S. (June 25)

A Pyongyang mass rally held at the Kim Il Sung Square on June 25 on Day of Struggle against U.S. (June 25), with more than 100,000 attendants.

A Pyongyang mass rally took place at the Kim Il Sung Square in Pyongyang on June 25 on Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism (June 25), attended by over 100,000 people.

The rally was attended by members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea – Vice President Pak Sung Chul, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, Chairman of the State Control Committee Chon Mun Sop, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee So Yun Sok and Vice Minister of People's Armed Forces Paek Hak Rim and other cadres and citizens in the capital.

Addressing the rally, Kim Bong Ju, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions and Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, pointed out that the U.S. policy of aggression and war has heightened the tension and increased the danger of war in Korea.

He said:

The U.S. has deployed over 1,000 nuclear weapons and neutron bombs in south Korea and plans to ship in "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles.

They plan to arm their occupation forces in south Korea with some 180 kinds of new combat equipment and ammunition such as tanks, warplanes and missiles in 2-3 years to come and transfer to the south Korean army over 8,000 million dollars worth mass destruction weapons and military hardware including "F-16" fighter-bombers and improved "Hawk" missile from 1985 to 1989.

Almost all armed forces in south Korea have lately been reorganized in offensive formations and deployed forward in the areas near the Military Demarcation Line and 180,000-strong special units organized to make a surprise attack on the rear of the northern half of Korea.

80-90 percent of the armed forces along with the U.S. aggression forces have been deployed in the combat areas near the Military Demarcation Line and are taking a combat posture to launch an attack operation against the north any time. Underground tunnelling projects are in progress at over 180 places in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line to invade the north.

Kim Bong Ju referred to the ever-tightening military collusion of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

Facts show, he stated, that the U.S. and the south Korean bellicose elements do not want detente and peace and are not interested in north-south dialogue.

The speaker bitterly condemned in the name of the mass rally the U.S. and its stooges for obstructing the reunification of Korea and scheming to inflict the scourge of nuclear and chemical war on the Korean nation.

First Half Year Plans for Coal and Ore Production Overfulfilled

The Korean working people are registering big successes in their endeavours to greet the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea as a great festival of victors.

Many units in the extracting industry overfulfilled their first half year plans for coal and ore production.

Seventeen coal mines under the ministry of coal industry had finished their coal production plans as of June 20.

The Anju District Coal Mining Complex, a gigantic coal production base, had surpassed its first half year coal production plan till June 16.

In particular, the Taehyang Coal Mine under the complex overfulfilled its first half year commitments till June 20, 14 percent in coal production, 2.3 percent in basic tunnelling and 14 percent in preparatory tunnelling.

(Continued on page 3)

40 Years since Liberation

Development of Independent Diplomacy (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Without Formality

Mr. Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, paid an unofficial visit to Sinuiju, a border city of Korea, on May 4-6, on the invitation of General Secretary Kim Il Sung of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, reported KCNA on May 7.

KCNA reported that during the talks the question of further developing friendly relations between the parties and peoples of Korea and China and a series of important matters of mutual concern were discussed and a complete identity of views was reached on all the questions discussed.

The news evoked great interest at home and abroad, which bespoke close relations between Korea and China.

Leaders and people of Korea and China have long been paying mutual visits frequently between both countries and have had constant contacts with each other without diplomatic red tape or formality. They are promoting mutual understanding between them and deepening friendship and trust. Such relations have become a tradition and have continued brilliantly from generation to generation.

On November 26-28 last year, President Kim Il Sung paid an unofficial visit to China and had talks with General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Mr. Deng Xiaoping.

As for mutual contacts between Korea and China in recent years, Chinese State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Korea in December 1981. This was followed by the unofficial visits of Mr. Deng Xiaoping and Mr. Hu Yaobang to the DPRK from April 26 to 30 in 1982. This was the first foreign trip of General Secretary Hu Yaobang since he assumed heavy responsibilities as head of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

President Kim Il Sung visited China officially for the first time in 7 years, from Sep. 16 to 24, the same year.

In 1983, Mr. Kim Jong Il, Secretary of the CC of the WPK, paid an unofficial visit to China from June 2 to 12. At that time, General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Mr. Hu Quli accompanied him on his 6,300 kilometer trip and gave him a hearty welcome.

Mr. Kim Jong Il met almost all leading officials of the party and government leaders and military leaders of China including Mr. Deng Xiaoping, in a cordial atmosphere.

Mr. Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC and Mr. Hu Quli, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee paid a visit to Korea from Sep. 7 to 15 to attend the celebrations marking the 35th birthday of the DPRK.

Prior to this, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian visited Korea on May 20-25. This was his first foreign trip in his capacity as foreign minister.

Close Relations on Provincial Level

Mr. Kim Yong Nam, DPRK's Vice Premier and Foreign Minister, visited the People's Republic of China from Feb. 7 to 14 as his first foreign trip since he took office as foreign minister at the end of 1983.

On May 4-11 in the same year, General Secretary Hu Yaobang visited Korea together with Yang Shangkun, Permanent Vice Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee. They were warmly welcomed in every place they went including Pyongyang, Wonsan, Hamhung and Chongjin. This fully showed the depth of ties of friendship between the two countries.

Premier Kang Song San visited China on Aug. 5-10 in the same year.

Meanwhile, Mr. Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CC of the CPC, paid a visit to Korea on April 19-27 this year.

Together with these frequent mutual visits between Korean and Chinese leaders, the number of delegations exchanged between both countries increased to over 200 in 1983 from over 100 in 1981 and contacts expanded in wide directions. Moreover, in 1984, exchange of delegations on a provincial level, that is, between North and South Hamgyong provinces, Ryanggang Province and Kangwon Province of the DPRK, and Jilin Province, Heilungjian Province and Jiangsu Province of China. Friendly provincial relations have been established between Kangwon Province of Korea and Jiangsu Province of China. An agreement on establishing friendly provincial relations was signed on Nov. 8 in Namjing, the capital of Jiangsu Province.

Thus, leaders and people of Korea and China "are visiting mutually like relatives and are exchanging views," (General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Mar. 11)

Efforts for Realization of Three-Way Talks

President Kim Il Sung said at a Pyongyang mass meeting held to welcome General Secretary Hu Yaobang on May 6, "I would like to take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government for fully supporting our tripartite talks proposal and making every possible effort to put it into effect....."

General Secretary Hu Yaobang declared at the meeting: "When the U.S. president visited China recently, Chinese leaders including myself...demanded that the United States withdraw its troops from south Korea of its own accord, support the reunification of the north and south of Korea within the framework of confederation through talks and thus act in favor of a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula."

Leading Chinese officials are actively striving to realize the tripartite talks and expressing their support to 3-way talks internally and externally, whenever an opportunity is offered.

The three-way talks proposal was made on Jan. 10 last year. Prior to that, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited the United States on Jan. 8, 1984.

In an interview with Cable News Network (CNN), Zhao said if tripartite talks could get started, "It would be beneficial to the stabilization of the situation on the Korean Peninsula as well as to the peaceful reunification of the north and south."

He added: "We would give active support to this tripartite negotiations."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said about the three-way talks proposal by the DPRK on Apr. 6, 1984 as follows:

"The suggestion, prior to the north side's official announcement, was given to the U.S. side by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang who visited the U.S." (Yomiuri Shimbun, April 9, 1984)

"Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang conveyed a message from the DPRK to the U.S. and brought back a message from the U.S." (Statement by a high-ranking U.S. official, Asahi Shimbun, Jan. 13, 1984)

China has maintained a consistent stand for the tripartite talks proposal.

Mr. Deng Xiaoping met Chairman Takeiri of the Clean Government Party of Japan on Oct. 11, 1984 and stressed that it is desirable that the problem of the Korean Peninsula should be solved by tripartite talks." Then he publicly expressed China's stand for the three-way talks (on Oct. 22) at an interview with NHK (Japan's largest TV broadcasting network).

(To be continued)

General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China passes through Wonsan city, a port city of the DPRK, receiving the warm welcome of the Korean working people. (May 7, 1984)

(Continued from page 2)

In the period of the fulfillment of the plan the complex tunnelled over 4,000 more metres in the preparatory tunnelling than in the corresponding period last year.

Coal mines in Kangdong, Tokchon, Kaechon and Pukchang district coal mining complexes surpassed their first half year coal production plans.

Apatite mines in South Pyongan Province had carried out the concentrated apatite ore production plan for the first half year at 104 percent as of June 10.

Among them, the Yongyu Mine had carried out the first half year plan at 100.2 percent in concentrated apatite ore production and 126.4 percent in the pit construction as of May 31.

The builders of the northern railway had also honored their first half year plan.

These days they have heightened the speed of roadbed project 1.7 times and that of wall project 1.5 times as compared with the beginning of the year and markedly pushed forward such structural projects as iron bridges and building projects.

The Sariwon Railway Administration had overshot its first half year freight transport commitments till June 15.

Over 140 industrial establishments in Kangwon Province had completed their first half year plans as of June 20.

Seven-Month Lovely Quads Grow Well in Korea

Lovely quads growing up healthily

Last October quadruplets, rare in the world, were born in the DPRK. (See page 2, the May 25, 1985 issue of The People's Korea)

They are Il Sun (the eldest daughter), Pyong Sun (the second daughter), Tan (the eldest son) and Sim Sun (the third daughter) in the photograph, from right to left.

Their weights were, respectively, 2,090, 1,800, 1,940 and 1,630 grams at birth. Seven months after birth (as of May this year), they were growing up helthily, weighing 8,650, 6,950, 9,150 and 7,150 grams.

Mrs. Kim Yong Suk, their mother, is doing well after her confinement. After leaving hospital, she went back to ordinary life.

In celebration of their birth, Mr. Kim Jong Il presented silver treasure swords to the father and the son and gold rings to the mother and the daughters.

The quadruplets are living temporarily at Nampo municipality, where there is their parents' home

The city is preparing to welcome them by newly building a big home for the family with a floor space of 200 square meter.

Citizens are looking fondly at them who are getting lovelier day by day.

Washington and Seoul Continue Along the Road of War: Joint Statement Of Korean Public Organisations

– On Occasion of Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle –

PYONGYANG June 24 (KCNA) – 18 public organisations of our country made public a joint statement on June 23 on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle (June 25 – July 27).

Recalling that the DPRK Government put forward last year the proposal for tripartite talks and this year the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks out of the desire to remove the state of freeze in the national division for over 40 years and open a new phase of peace and peaceful reunification and that the north-south Red Cross talks and economic talks opened on our initiative and are making a gratifying progress, the statement says:

But the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets continue along the road of war, increasing the tensions behind the dialogue.

The U.S. imperialists are massively reinforcing their aggression forces in south Korea, rounding off the joint operation system between the United States and south Korea and bringing large shipments of nuclear and chemical weapons into south Korea.

With the zealous support and encouragement of the U.S. imperialists, a new "offensive strategy" for northward invasion has been shaped in south Korea, all the operational and combat plans and operational command systems of the puppet army have been amended and supplemented in keeping with it and the puppet armed forces reorganized in an offensive form, massed in the area near the military demarcation line.

They have even undertaken tunnelling projects directed against the north at more than 180 points along the military demarcation line under the pretext of "survey of resources".

What is more grave is the rapid acceleration of the creation of the aggressive triangular military alliance of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets and of their military tieup for unleashing a nuclear war in Korea.

All these developments prove that the adventurous new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets have reached a very grave stage.

The situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula resembles that on the eve of the start of a war of aggression by the U.S. imperialists in Korea on June 25, 1950.

We bitterly denounce the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets, considering them to be a vicious challenge to the desire of the world peaceloving people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world.

Nearly one decade has passed since a resolution on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement was adopted at the 30th General Assembly session of the United Nations.

The United Nations must frustrate the attempts of the U.S. imperialists to justify south Korean occupation by their aggression forces under absurd pretexts and take a substantial measure for making the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from south Korea, which they are occupying under the name of the United Nations.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from south Korea at once, taking along all their aggression forces, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 30th U.N. General Assembly, and the Japanese reactionaries must renounce the reinvasion designs on Korea and desist from committing the criminal acts of aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula and increasing the danger of war, says the statement.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan, it continues, must discontinue the acts of inciting confrontation behind the dialogue and seeking to start a new nuclear war.

Stressing that the reunification of Korea must be solved in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation, not by means of war, it says: The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets must respond to our proposals for tripartite talks and north-south parliamentary talks at an early date.

The statement expresses the belief that on the occasion of the June 25 – July 27 Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle in this significant year greeting the 40th anniversary of national liberation, the governments, political parties and public organisations of all countries which love justice and peace, the international democratic organisations and peace-loving people all over the world will extensively wage a world-wide anti-U.S. joint struggle and voice a more active support and solidarity for the Korean people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The statement was issued in joint name by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the Union of Democratic Women of Korea, the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, the Korean Journalists Union, the General Federation of Science and Technology of Korea, the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, the Korean Christian Federation, the Central Guidance Committee of the Korean Chondoist Chongu Party, the Korean Buddhists Federation, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Korean Students Committee, the Korean Committee for Solidarity with World People, the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Korean National Peace Committee.

A Moot Point in Japanese Economic Aid to S. Korea

Here is the first of Mr. Ono Toru's five part article contributed to The People's Korea on the occasion of "20th anniversary of diplomatic normalization between Japan and south Korea." Mr. Ono is a well-known economic critic here:

Full 20 years have elapsed since establishment of normal diplomatic ties between south Korea and Japan. South Korea, which had once been taken as the hardest to deal with after the Second World War, has become one of Japan's closest partners, along with the United States, on the shared assumption that Seoul and Tokyo are in the same boat.

It took Japan and south Korea as many as 20 years since the war's end and no less than 14 years since conclusion of the San Francisco Peace Treaty to normalize their relations because of 30 years of the Japanese colonial rule of Korea. With conclusion of a "basic treaty", the relations between Tokyo and Seoul have shown an abrupt advance on the principle of "Let bygones be bygones".

What should never overlooked in the present cosy relationships is the fact that Prime Minister Nakasone Yasuhiro, instead of visiting Washington in his first trip abroad after his assumption of office, flew into Seoul prior to his American trip bringing with him a loan of $4 billion to south Korea.

This indicates two important things: Firstly Tokyo's ties with Seoul are unseparably connected with the Japan–U.S. partnership, and secondly, Japanese economic assistance to south Korea is a key factor in building incestuous relations between Tokyo and Seoul. It means that a Japanese policy of extending economic help toward south Korea goes beyond mere economic relations and forms an essential component of the Tokyo–Washington relationship. Herein lies a critical question inherent in the Seoul–Tokyo relations.

1. Politico-strategic nature of economic assistance

Though normalization of the south Korea–Japan diplomatic ties needed a very long time, their economical relations, following it, has deepened at a much faster pace. The amount of Japanese trade vis-a-vis south Korea reached $12,246 million in 1984, about 81.6 times the figure of $150 million before the normalization. As of the end of 1984, Japan is the second largest buyer of south Korean goods after the United States, with a share of 15.8% in south Korean exports. Japan is the No. 1 exporter to south Korea with a share of 24.8%.

South Korea was given the highest priority in economic aid over other developing countries. Japan's direct investments in south Korea totalled $768.2 million during a period from 1965 through July, 1984, with a total of $4,225.4 million given to Seoul in credit by June of the same year. The infusion of money placed the south Korean economy again under the influence of the Japanese economy. Japanese economic assistance made the south Korean economy depend on Japan for production, export and import and largely served the Japanese policy toward south Korea.

In other words, the economic assistance has a political purpose of building up the Japanese presence in south Korea, first economic, and then political and military.

(To be continued)

Korean People Denounce the U.S.'s Atrocities in Sinchon

SINCHON June 23 (KCNA) – The U.S. imperialists brutally murdered more than 33,000 defenceless people, or a quarter of the population, in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, in the period of the Korean War.

A meeting of working people denouncing the atrocious murder committed by the U.S. imperialists was held here Sunday (June 23) on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Bong Ju, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists who murdered defenceless people in Sinchon by medieval method, burying them alive, burning them and dismembering them, after starting the war of aggression in Korea with the mobilization of armed forces more than two million strong and huge combat and technical equipment in June 1950.

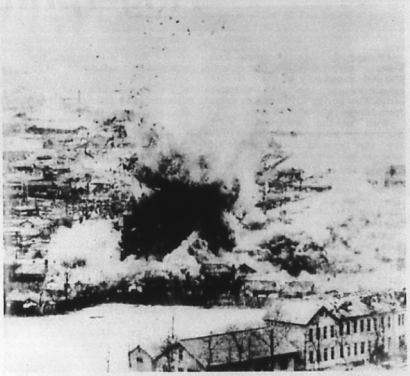
In their speeches, working people from different strata said that the Korean people would not forget the crime-woven history recorded by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Korea, but take a thousand-fold revenge for the parents and brothers killed at their hand.

Some 35,000 or a quarter of inhabitants were burnt to deaths with gasoline by the Americans in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province in winter of 1951.

The American Crime during Korean War

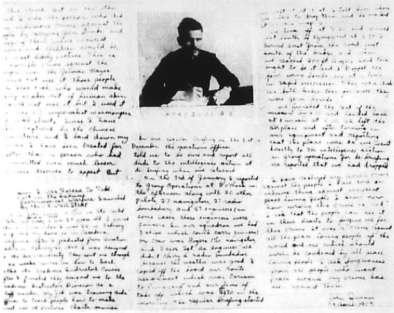
"The event in Korea was not a war but a crime. We affirm that the acts of the U.S. are criminal in their planning, criminal in their starting and criminal in their executing." A report of a survey group of the International Democratic Lawyers Association.

"It is not important who pulled the trigger first in the gray of the morning on June 25, 1950. Because Korea was already in a state of war in the summer of 1947. Intrusion into the north was repeated by the Syngman Rhee army in whole the areas around the 38th Parallel. Therefore it is rather accurate to say that the Korean War started in 1947. Residents in a village in the vicinity of the 38th Parallel testified me to this fact." Wilfred G. Burchett, Australian journalist.



The Americans perpetrated indiscriminate bombing and bombardment, taking as the target everything in the DPRK from industrial establishments to schools, hospitals and even women doing their washing and children going to school.

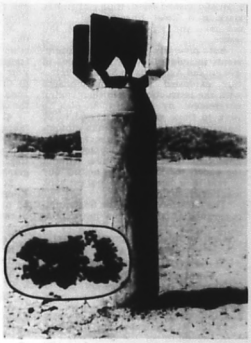
John Foster Dulles, then U.S. Secretary of State, made an inspection trip on June 18, 1950, a week before the start of the war, along the 38th parallel to conduct the last-minute check-up on U.S.'s scheme for starting a war against the young DPRK.



Confession of U.S. pilot John Queen who took part in the bacterial war in Korea and was taken prisoner later. ▶

An operational map worked out by the Americans in 1949 for aggression on the northern half of the DPRK.

The Americans murdered a number of prisoners of war in violation of international law.



From January to March 1952, the Americans dropped bacteriological bombs containing insects infected with most virulent infectious germs and their carriers on over 700 occasions in over 400 places of Kangwon, Hwanghae and North and South Pyongan provinces and Pyongyang.

Cosmetic Change in Tokyo's Fingerprinting Practice

Of the 842,000 foreigners here, Koreans number 674,000. That is, some 370,000, a majority of them Koreans are due to renew their alien registration certificates during a five-month period from July to November to come.

With all the ever-growing public demand for a drastic amendment of the law, the Japanese authorities remain adamant in their view that the law and its notorious fingerprinting requirement are essential factors in keeping effective control over the foreign population. They refuse to acknowledge that the law constitutes an unprecedented violation of the human rights of the foreigners and in particular those of the Koreans.

In response to a rising level of civil disobedience and anti-Japanese sentiment on the part of foreigners here, the Japanese Justice Ministry decided on May 14 to revise partially the fingerprinting regulation.

Accordingly the Justice Ministry issued a special order which goes into effect from July 1 to mayors who locally are in charge of the renewal of the alien registration cards.

The revised stipulation on fingerprinting is as follows: resident foreigners would be able to use a colorless ink instead of black ink now in use, which smears the finger being printed when they put their index-finger on registration documents; they would no longer need to roll their fingers in a 180 degree arc. (A duty imposes on the criminals)

The new stipulation is in response to the mounting criticism of the fingerprinting system as an infringement on the human rights of foreigners. At the same time it reveals the unchanged stance of the authorities toward foreigners who would refuse to be fingerprinted.

The Japanese government instructed local governments to report the identities of those refusing to be fingerprinted to police after 3 months of efforts to persuade them to change their minds failed.

But in the three-month period, the local governments may not report the cases of refusal to police, and issue alternative certificates named Notification (change of) Designated Period for Delivery of Alien Registration Certificate.

When the three-month period is over, the local governments will issue substantially invalid registration certificates marking it "not fingerprinted" with red ink, and report the case to the police.

But presently many local governments including the City of Machida in Tokyo and Ageo City in Saitama Prefecture expressed their non-compliance with the instructions from their central government by stating their plan to issue to those who have refused to be fingerprinted on humanitarian grounds papers certifying their register at their offices as foreigners, documents very important their everyday life. Without the papers the Koreans can neither buy or rent their cars or houses nor get bank loans or credits.

The latest revision of the fingerprinting regulation and the new instructions to the local governments, the central government authorities explain, are aimed at preventing a possible confusion at local immigration control offices and alleviating any psychological pressure on the foreigners at the time of fingerprinting.

However, their explanation is self-contradictory. First the identity of any person can be easily established by a photo. Second, it is next to impossible for local government officials to identify any foreigner simply by seeing with their eyes the thus-obtained fingerprints.

The new step taken by the Justice Ministry has provoked instant outcries not only from the Japanese public but also from the Korean communities and other foreigners communities in Japan.

Their agreement is that the new step represents a deceptive move and a change for the worse.

Representatives of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on June 20 handed to the Japanese Government a list of the additional signatures collected from 740,000 people supporting its drive for a fundamental revision of the law. On May 15 the Korean organization garnered more than 3.5 million signatures from Japanese people.

In a meeting with officials of the Japanese government the Korean representatives called for a speedy action to remedy the situation and reiterated their demands concerning the Alien Registration Law.

Their demands included the earliest possible abolition of (1) fingerprinting, (2) the obligation to carry one's alien registration card with one all the time and (3) imposing heavy fining of any violator of the provisions of the law.

Police arrested a Korean woman teacher while teaching her class at a Korean school on charges of her failure to carry with her her card and took her to the police station for further rigorous investigation. A Korean youth was arrested while walking by police on similar charges.

Chongryun representatives described the fingerprinting provision as an anachronistic practice which runs counter to the worldwide trend toward a full guarantee of human rights.

Sharply responding to the Justice Ministry's new measure dated May 14, more and more Japanese people and organizations including the Japan Socialist Party, the General Countil of Trade Unions of Japan respectively on May 28 and June 20 adopted resolutions and petitions to the Justice Ministry, calling it "a mere cosmetic or deceptive measure."

Meanwhile, the Japan Boad Association June 21 demanded a fundamental revision of the law. On June 24, a 10,000-peoples rally was held in Osaka under the co-sponsorship of the Osaka Joint Struggle Committee against the Japan-US Security Treaty and the Osaka Japan-Korea Joint Struggle Committee and also in Kyoto a 2,500-peoples rally was held on June 21 under the co-sponsorship of Kyoto Peace Center and Kyoto Citizen's Committee for Japan-Korea Solidarity.

But the Japanese government shows no sign of softening its rigid stance on the grounds that regulations and humanitarian concerns are separate issue and that fingerprinting should be considered in view of the long history of alien registration.

Moverover the government authorities tried to justify the system by pointing that local governments offices annually report some 700 cases of unidentified aliens, and that such reports, they claimed uncovered 37 illegal entrants last year alone.

But it cannot properly be applied to the Korean nationals who account for an overwhelming majority of aliens here, and, to be precise, "treatment of the Koreans" should be considered in view of the long history of the relations between Japan and Korea.

What should not be overlooked is the fact that 674,000 resident Koreans are those either who were brought here for forced labor or conscription during the 1910-45 annexation of Korea by Japan or their descendants who were born and educated here.

To justify the fingerprinting system required by the Alien Registration Law, the Japanese government conducted a status survey on fingerprinting systems in foreign countries.

According to the survey, there are 24 countries in the world including Spain, Portugal, Brazil which oblige foreigners to be fingerprinted by the law.

In addition to the 24 countries, nine countries including Britain, West Germany, France also have a fingerprinting system under specified conditions.

The compulsory fingerprinting system is applied differently with differing countries depending on the period of stay and age of the foreigners.

However, Japan is the only country which forces foreign residents to be fingerprinted throughout their life.

In the U.S., the fingerprinting is imposed on only the 1st generation of immigrants, but not on their descendants.

The survey ranks Japan which is one of the most advanced countries as the most backward country as far as the treatment of foreign residents is concerned.

Violation of Human Rights of Koreans Here

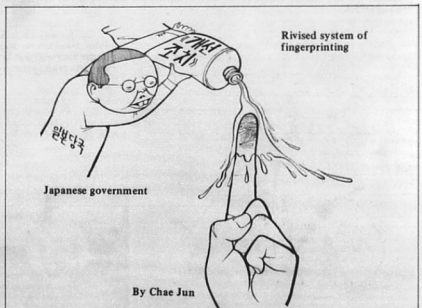
Following the case of Li Sang Ho, 28, Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture, who was recently arrested for refusing to be fingerprinted, and was later released, a Korean woman, Ryang Yong Ja, 34, Osaka City, and a Korean resident, Li Gyong Jae, 31, Takatzuki City were arrested June 12 for refusing to be fingerprinted.

They refused fingerprinting in July and August 1982, regarding it as an infringement on their human rights.

Meanwhile, Cho Su Gil, 44, of Fukuoka Prefecture who was treated as a criminal as he didn't carry the alien registration certificate on June 9 last year asked the human rights committee of the Fukuoka Lawers Association on June 6 to make a prove into the truth of the case and take relevant steps.

At the time of the incident, he was taken to a police station, where police officers measured his heights and the size of foot and took prints of his 10 fingers and palms as well as photographs of him.

So far, a total of about 500,000 Korean nationals here have been arrested or detained on charges of violations of the Alien Registration Law.


Rivised system of fingerprinting
Japanese government
By Chae Jun
"We introduce new measures not to smear fingers being printed"

(Continued from the previous issue)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG
Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (May 16-31)

May 16

* Radhe Sham Bista, General Manager of the RSS News Agency of Nepal.
* A delegation of the Shandong Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Su Yiran, member of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee.

May 17

* A government trade delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and Minister of External Economic Cooperation.
* A delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference headed by Ma Wenrui, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC.
* The Bulgarian "Trakiya" State People's Ensemble.
* A delegation of the parliamentary group of the Finish People's Democratic League headed by its Vice-President Lauha Mannisto.
* A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions headed by its Vice President Zhang Ruiying.
* The first Chinese friendship inspecting group headed by Yang Yongyi, Vice Governor of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government.
* A delegation of the Trade Union Federation of Producers of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by Abdul Majid Mohammed Abdullah.
* Jorge Legoreta Gutierz, Professor of Metropolitan Autonomous University of Mexico.

May 20

* A party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Armndo Emilio Guebuza, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and Minister of the Presidency.
* A delegation of higher and secondary special education of the Soviet Union headed by Vyacheslav Petrovich Elyutin, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Minister of Higher and Secondary Special Education.

(Continued on page 7)

Sports and Culture

FILMS

Korea-Soviet Joint Film Shooting Stepped up

The creation of the feature film "In the Stream of History" (tentative title) by the joint efforts of Korean and Soviet moviemen is progressing apace.

The film on the theme of the indestructible friendship which was forged and has been consolidated through a historical period between the Korean and Soviet peoples deals with the feat performed by a Soviet army officer Ya. T. Novichenko, a shinking symbol of the Korean-Soviet friendship, in our country right after its fiberation.

The film shows a scene that Ya. T. Novichenko, visiting Korea at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, meets with an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, a general of the Korean people's army, who was in charge of guarding the personal safety of President Kim Il Sung right after liberation, and looks back upon the unforgettable days, while touring the Mt. Kumgang. Through this the film gives a wide representation of the self-sacrificing spirit and heroism displayed by Novichenko in preventing the reactionaries' attack for impairing our revolution and of historical facts before and after Korea's liberation.

Noted Korean and Soviet writers and artistes are participating in the creation of the film from scenario to production, shooting and acting.

The feature film "In the Stream of History" which is being created amid the revolutionary enthusiasm of the Korean and Soviet artistes and the deep interest of people will be successfully completed as a fine film of friendship this year, a significant year greeting the 40th anniversary of the national liberation.

Salt

The Shin Films released the feature film "Salt".

The film shows how the heroine, who had gone to Jiandao, China, in search of a means of livelihood at the time of the Japanese occupation of Korea only to be exploited and oppressed, maltreated and humiliated, gradually comes to class awakening and sets out on the road of revolution.

The heroine of the film, Chae Sun, and her husband regard their poverty as their lot. So they work, obedient to a landlord, not listening to their son Bong Sik, who is growing under revolutionary influence. One day the husband of Chae Sun is shot dead by members of the "Self-Defence Corps", an organisation of Japanese minions, while working for the landlord.

Having lost her husband, Chae Sun, works as a kitchenmaid, believing the words of the landlord that he would have her son thrown behind bars set free. But she is arrested by the police on unfounded charges of killing the landlord. After serving her prison term she, together with her daughter, is released. But she has no place to go. Worse still, all her children die of an epidemic.

As a consequence, she makes up her mind to lay hands on herself.

But, upon hearing the news that the guerrilla army was founded, she has a hope that she will meet her son.

While dealing in salt at the risk of her life, she is saved by the guerrilla army and happenes to know that it was not the Communist Party that killed her husband and her son has joined the guerrilla army.

At last the heroine finds the way to follow and embarks upon the road of revolution.

Kwangju Appeals

The Shin Films released a feature film "Kwangju Appeals".

The film is based on the Kwangju Students Incident in 1929, which, touched off by the Japanese students' heaping insults upon a Korean girl student in a coach of the Kwangju-Raju railway line, finally developed into an uprising against Japanese imperialists, involving tens of thousands of Korean youths and students.

Japanese aggressors prohibit Korean students from learning their history and force them to learn the distorted history. They come to learn that Se Un, the main character of the film, is elaborating on the writings left by his late father, a patriotic historian, and take away manuscripts.

A baseball game takes place between Korean and Japanese students. When the game is against the Japanese team, the umpire intentionally turns the scale in its favour. In the meantime contempt is poured on the Korean students. Enraged, the Korean students resist vigorously. Then follow arrests and torture.

Now that resistance grows stronger, in the aftermath of the insult to a Korean girl student. Japanese students are let loose to attack Koreans and kill them, Korean students go on strike and turn to the streets for massive demonstrations.

Se Un and other patriotic students offer a strong resistance to the savage repression. They try to seek advice in which direction they should go, from a patriotic teacher Paek Un Bong or from Mun Ik Sang advocating national reformism afraid of the Japanese fascist repression, but in vain.

Around this time they come to learn the news about the struggle against the Jilin-Hoeryong railway projects led by President Kim Il Sung in 1928.

Encouraged by this news, they take up the Japanese gauntlet.

Kwangju turns into a cauldron of struggle.

Se Un and other progressive students leave for Jilin in quest of the President Kim Il Sung, determined to fight to the last the Japanese imperialists, the inveterate enemy who drenched the Kwangju city with blood.

The Japanese imperialists are desperate to block their way. So Yon, Se Un's fiancee, is shot dead by the enemies, while decoying them in other direction.

Se Un weeps with vexation. The film ends with a scene of hurrying his way to Jilin, burning with revengeful thought.

Se Un and So Yon from "Kwangju Appeals"

(Continued from page 6)

* A delegation of the Ministry of Home Affairs of United Republic of Tanzania headed by Salmin Amour, member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and its minister.
* Lauri Haataja, Associate Professor of Helsinki University of Finland.
* A scientific and technological information delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology led by Nikolai Turtanov, Deputy Department Director of the committee.

May 21

* A delegation of the U.N. Children's Fund headed by Ahmed Mostefaoui, Representative of the East Asian Office of the UNICEF.
* A delegation of Ibaraki Prefectural Assemblymen's League for Japan-Korea Culture and Friendship.
* A delegation of the Shikoku District Council for Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by the Chairman of the Kochi Prefectural General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

May 22

* A Thai education delegation headed by Prida Rodphothong, Deputy Director General of the Department of the Ministry of Education of Thailand.

May 24

* Bulgarian state industrial exhibition delegation headed by Kiril Asparuhov, Director of the Plovdiv International Fair of Bulgaria.
* A delegation of the Hungarian Communist Youth League headed by Sandor Szorady.
* A delegation of the functionaries of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua.
* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of the Nigerian Teachers' Union.
* A Congolese delegation for the study of the Juche idea.
* A Tanzanian delegation for the study of the Juche idea.
* A Bangladesh scholars delegation for the study of the Juche idea.
* Honduras delegate for the study of the Juche idea headed by Alejandro Paz Barnica, Professor of the National Autonomous University of Honduras.
* Tage Bild, Associate Professor of the Copenhagen University of Denmark.
* A delegation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands headed by Chairman of its Central Committee Elli Izeboud.
* A government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Lester Rodrigues Perez, Vice Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation to attend the 9th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba.
* A delegation of the Palestinian Communist Party headed by Naim Ashhab, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PCP and Chief for International Relations.

May 25

* A delegation of the Chinese side to attend the 24th meeting of the Korea-China Committee for Cooperation in the Border River Transport.

May 26

* A delegation of the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsungism headed by its permanent member Giriu Naoki.

May 27

* A delegation of "Nowe Drogi," politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, headed by its Editor-in-Chief Stanislaw Wronski.
* A delegation of the Soviet Union of Writers headed by its Secretary Anatoly Ivanov.
* A delegation of the Soviet Moviemen's Union headed by Aleksandr Vorontsov.

May 28

* A government delegation of the Republic of Cameroon headed by Mahamet Paba Sale, delegate minister of its Minister of Foreign Affairs.
* A delegation of Korea-France joint film production headed by Henri Rollin, Director General of the "Colimason" Audio-Visual Cooperative of France.
* A Japan-Korea friendship delegation of the Buraku Liberation League of Japan headed by Uesugi Saiichiro, President of the headquarters of the league.
* Mushakoji Kinhide, vice-Rector of the University of the United Nations.

May 30

* A Bulgarian party and state delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.
* A delegation of the Polish Journalists Union headed by Deputy Chief Editor of the Polish paper Express Wieczorny Ryszard Chrzanowski.

May 31

* A civil aviation delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Abmad Rafatjou, Deputy Chief of the Civil Aviation Organization.
* A Czechoslovak government delegation headed by vice-Premier of the Government Jaromir Obzina.
* Lalit Makent, member of the Parliament of the Republic of India, and his party.
* Parris Chang, Professor of the University of Pennsylvania, the United States.
* Hirose Yuichi, Vice President of the International Judo Federation, and his party.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (May 1 - 7))

May 1

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, for a visit to Socialist Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.
* A Korean public health delegation headed by Vice Minister of Public Health Kim Yong Ik to attend the 38th session of the World Health Organization to be held in Geneva.
* A delegation of the State Planning Commission headed by its Vice Chairman Pak Won Pyo to visit Romania.

May 4

* A delegation of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Secretary Paek Ho Son for a visit to Khabarovsk of the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the Korean Christians Federation headed by General Secretary Ko Tae Jun of its central committee to visit China.

May 6

* A delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea headed by Kang Hui Won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee for a visit to the Soviet Maritime Province.
* A Korean press delegation headed by Li Bong Su, Director of the Press Guidance Department for a visit to China.
* A Korean railway art troupe for a visit to China.
* The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe for a visit to Macao.
* A delegation of Kunroja headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Pak Gwan Sul for a visit to China.

May 7

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Vice Chairman of its central committee Choe Su Il for a visit to the Soviet Union.

(To be continued)

Report on Human Rights in the "Republic of Korea" (10)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The basic concern of the student movement has been a desire for democratization: constitutional revision providing for a popularly elected president, free elections, freedom of the press, academic freedom, a more equitable distribution of income, a cleaning up of corruption based on economic and political power, a less "dependent" form of economic development, etc. In a society dominated by a group based on military power, many students feel that they have to strive for these ideals which they believe most Koreans share. The Republic of Korea government and others argue that restriction of student activities is not the same as restriction of academic freedom because the role of students is to study and making political demands is not studying. This argument is not convincing to those students who are passionately concerned about the welfare of the country and want to be able to read about, write about, and openly discuss forbidden or sensitive subjects because they believe those subjects are important for the country.

In the fall of 1983 there were a great many demonstrations on campus. In addition to protesting government interference with academic life and repressive government in general, as mentioned above, these demonstrators protested against United States support of the Chun government, and specifically against President Reagan's visit to Korea as a symbol of such United States support.

The demonstrations were put down through violence carried out for the most part by plainclothes-men called chapsae. The chapsae are not typical police undercover agents passing as students but hoodlums who take little trouble to be inconspicuous. When a demonstration starts, they immediately gather together and attack the students. During these demonstrations many students were taken away; some were detained for some time; many were arrested. Outside the gates of the universities on the routes toward the city, heavily equipped, uniformed riot police were assembled in great numbers to intervene if necessary and to see to it that demonstrations did not leave the campuses. The massive demonstrations which students planned to stage in downtown Seoul the day before President Reagan's arrival could not materialize.

Several forms of punishment have been used against student activists since 1980. Many have been jailed, most for violation of the Law on Assemblies and Demonstrations. As pointed out above, the sentences given out in 1983 were longer than those in 1982. In 1983, before the year-end amnesty, approximately 250 people, mostly students, were in prison for violation of this law. In 1983 several hundred other students were punished by being drafted into the army before finishing school. The most common form of punishment for students has been expulsion from school. Between May 17, 1980 and the end of 1983 a total of 1,363 students were expelled: 538 in 1980, 300 in 1981, 198 in 1982, and 327 in 1983.

On December 21 the Minister of Education announced that the 1,363 dismissed students could return to their schools if they repented for their past "wrongdoings." Minister Kwon went on to say that the government will try to prevent campus unrest in the future "through persuasion and guidance . . . instead of resorting to punishment." The ministry also indicated that steps would be taken to help students who have been convicted or were awaiting trial. 131 former students were affected by the amnesty of December 22. 48 more were released on February 8, 1984. The formerly-jailed students also were to be allowed to return to school if they repented.

It might be expected that this show of leniency would defuse campus unrest, but problems persist. First, it still remains unclear just what a show of repentance will require. President Lee Hyun Jae of Seoul National University said at the end of January 1984 that all the students would be admitted regardless of past behavior if they "promise that they will be sincerely engaged in academic pursuits without causing problems after reentering school." He was moved to try to clarify the situation, because in an apparently unexpected show of solidarity, students at Seoul National University and other schools have refused to return to school until certain demands are met, including the reinstatement of all dismissed professors to their former posts, lifting of the political ban, and increased wages for workers. Lee declared that "Such an attitude is intolerable . . . [and] said his university will not admit those who present political demands." At the time of writing it remains unclear how this issue will be worked out.

Labor Rights

As already noted, the new Constitution seems to provide greater freedom for the labor movement than the Yushin Constitution did, but the labor movement, operating under the Labor Union Law as amended by the Legislative Council for National Security in December 1980, has been more tightly circumscribed legally and practically under Chun than under Park. In a sense the very definition of a union has been changed from an industry-wide organization to a workplace unit permitted to be organized only by those employed in a given workplace. A minimum of 30 workers or one-fifth of the workers in a company must petition before a union can be formed (Article 13). Previously there were no such minimum requirements.

Workers wishing to organize cannot receive assistance or guidance from any outside organization including a national union or the Korean Federation of Trade Unions, which has generally been under tight government control (Article 12(2)). This provision is directed primarily against organizations like the Urban Industrial Mission which was blamed by the government for instigating the labor unrest, but it is drawn broadly. Such outside intervention in organizing can be punished for up to 3 years and a fine of up to 5,000,000 won (Article 45(2)).

Individual workers may form an association with others on the basis of being in the same industry, but the local union is the bargaining unit unless special governmental permission is granted for the association to do the bargaining (Articles 13 and 33). This severely limits the power of the workers in the bargaining process.

A union may be dissolved or ordered to select new officers if it is deemed likely to violate the labor law or harm the "public interest." (Article 32). The Chonggye garment workers union, which was a symbol of the workers' refusal to give up pressing for their rights during the 1970's, has been dissolved under these provisions. Officers dismissed under this provision and officers of unions dissolved under it are barred from serving as union officers for 3 years (Article 23 (2.2)).

Those who have served prison terms may not serve as officers and those who have received suspended sentences may not serve until two years after receiving the suspension (Article 23 (2.1)). These provisions are consonant with the general principle of banning individuals published from violating the law from public positions, but they are powerful obstacles to effective unions in a situation where individuals are often dismissed from union positions or convicted of crimes for ordinary union activities.

Under these legal circumstances, "government and employer influence has greatly exceeded that of unions in setting wages and resolving other major labor issues."

These legal changes have been accompanied by other harsh measures. A large number of unionists have been detained, interrogated and forced to resign from their jobs. On the job workers have been physically abused by police, goons, and in some cases even fellow workers apparently instigated by government and management. The Control Data and Wounpoong Textile labor disputes were particularly rife with such problems and have attracted considerable international attention. Of events in the Wounpoong Textile dispute, Chung Sun Soon, the president of the union, has written:

> [O]n September 27, 1982 around 12:40 PM . . . some 40 men . . . which included . . . Yang Byung Ook and other male employees and the superintendent of the office suddenly broke down the labor office union doors and . . . dragged out the labor union representatives and . . . staff members . . . Then they began to recklessly demolish objects in the office . . . Dragging out the room dividers, they nailed them across . . . the entrances, completely sealing [the office] off. They also cut off the telephone cords . . . They illegally confined [me] and the accountant of the . . . union, Kim In Sook [until] 5:30 AM . . . and kept [us] awake all night . . . forcing us to kneel on the cement floor for over 12 hours, continuing to threaten our lives and assaulting and beating us . . . [T]hey uttered all kinds of slander, curse and abusive language . . . In the midst of this effort to create this hellish and ominous atmosphere they continued to demand [my] resignation . . . When they finally realized they could not compel [me] to resign . . . Yang Ook shouted, "Drag that bitch away and get rid of her." Then they threw me onto the cement floor outside the office door. . . . [T]hen [they] carried [me] to the factory main gate and threw [me] down. Then a car came along and [I] was forced into [it]. . . . [T]hey continued to demand [my] resignation . . . When I adamantly refused they threw [me] out [of the car] . . . almost unconscious and . . . barefooted. . . . When the women [employees] tried to enter the labor union office after realizing that [I] was being held hostage and was being assaulted, [30 male employees of the Kukje Group which owns Wounpoong Textile and 30 other male employees and supervisors of Wounpoong company] picked up and threw down some of the women employees and recklessly kicked them. They [seriously injured] Park Soon Ae [union vice president], Yi Ok Soon [general secretary], and Park Hae Sook [a union member]. . . . [T]he plain-clothes police and the riot police . . . did nothing to settle the serious and dangerous situation. They only walked around the factory grounds . . . as if they were there to guard the factory. They pretended that nothing was going on. . . . These facts clearly show that this is a conspiracy schemed by the company and supported by the police to destroy this democratic labor union. . . .

Even though the repressive laws and actions of the Chun government have greatly reduced the number of labor actions, the Wounpoong and Control Data labor disputes demonstrate that the desire of workers to organize effectively to promote their welfare, which was so evident in the period between October 26, 1979 and May 17, 1980, is not dead. The problem has been covered up but not solved.

The Failure of the Judicial and Legislative Systems

In summary, it is clear that during the first four years of Chun's rule that there has been a consistent pattern of gross violation of human rights recognized internationally as well as by the Republic of Korea Constitution. The way this pattern has been generated by legal manipulation and practice which simply ignores constitutional and legal provisions has been described above, but the fundamental reason that this situation is possible is the concentration of power in the hands of the government and particularly of the President. This power allows the government to prevent citizens from challenging violations of their guaranteed rights in either the courts or the political arena.

Enough has already been said to make it quite clear that a person prosecuted for a political offense can not expect to get a fair trial from the South Korean judicial system. Under the new Constitution the President no longer appoints all of the judges at all levels as he did under the Yushin Constitution, but he does still appoint the Chief Justice, with the constant of the National Assembly. He also appoints the other Justices of the Supreme Court and for this the consent of the Assembly is not required. The Chief Justice appoints all the other judges. Chun, in fact, replaced five Supreme Court Justices who resigned without explanation on August 9, 1980. "[S]one observers believe at least four had voted against sustaining the death sentence accorded Presidential assassin Kim Jae Kyu." Interestingly, the trial of Kim Dae Jung on a death penalty offense began on August 14.

A mission of the International Commission of Jurists in May 1979 concluded that only about twenty lawyers were willing to handle political cases and that most of these had been harassed or disciplined as a result, that the independence of the judiciary had been undermined to the point that the courts could not give a defendant in a political case a fair trial, and that no such defendant had been acquitted of all the charges against him since the enactment of the Yushin Constitution.

Unfortunately this situation has not improved under Chun. Credible allegations of torture are ignored, exculpatory evidence is ignored, and defendants are sometimes convicted on the basis of uncorroborated confessions. Clearly no person can speak critically of the government and then vindicate himself in court if prosecuted. In fact, the judiciary in political trials is something analogous to a sentencing machine.

As in most judicial systems, under the Constitution of the Fifth Republic the courts do not have the power to determine the constitutionality of a law. They must refer such a question to the Constitution Committee of nine members appointed by the President. Judicial review of constitutionality existed in the Republic of Korea from 1963 until the Yushin Constitution of 1972 when it was abolished because of a case in which the Supreme Court held a law unconstitutional against the arguments of the government. Therefore, even if the independence of the judiciary and the Constitutional Committee could be depended on, the burden of attempting to challenge the constitutionality of a law would be onerous. Under the existing circumstances it is impossible. **(To be continued)**

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